

U.S. WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp. 13-11 (65-63). Tomorrow cloudy,  
12-10 (54-50). Yesterday's max. 15-10  
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12-11 (52-50).  
Overcast. Yesterday's high 13-11 (55).  
MOSCOW: Moderate. HOME: Overcast.  
14-9 (57-52). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp.  
14-9 (57-52). Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (48-52).  
NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

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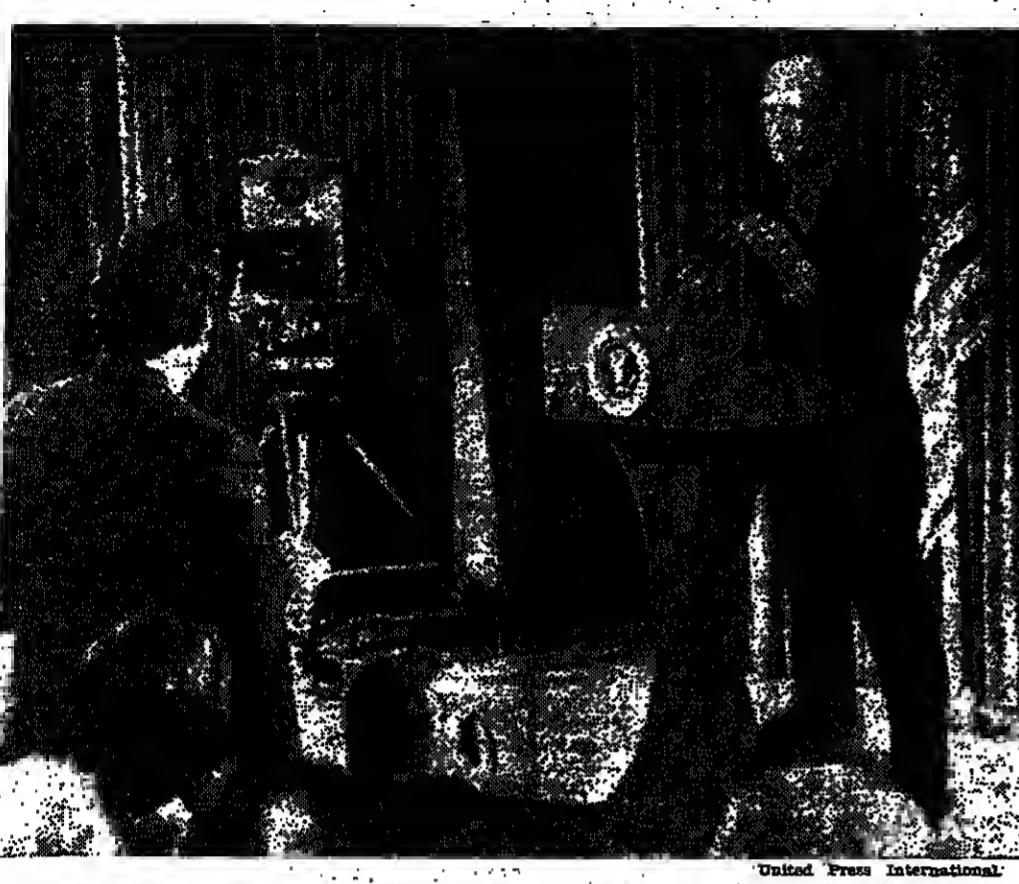
# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1974

Established 1887



President Ford during his news conference in Washington Monday night.

## No Agreement With Russia on Mideast

## Ford Gives Details of Arms Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)—President Ford made public last night the details of the tentative agreement on arms control that Leonid Brezhnev reached with him nine days ago. He said the accord put a firm ceiling on arms race and created "the basis" for future arms reductions.

"It's a good agreement, and I hope the American people will like it," Mr. Ford said.

At the start of his televised conference at the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House, Mr. Ford disclosed that the two countries had put a ceiling of 2,400 each on the total

number of long-range offensive missiles and bombers.

Of that total, each side will be able to place multiple independently targetable warheads on up to 1,320 land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

The overall figure of 2,400 on strategic delivery vehicles had already become known, but the number of missiles able to receive MRVs was higher than previously reported.

### Earlier Figures

Earlier versions placed the figure on missiles that could be armed with multiple warheads at 2,000 land-based and submarine-launched missiles. That figure was increased by the significant already voiced by both arms control advocates and those seeking cuts in military spending, that the number of missiles able to receive MRVs was higher than previously reported.

Mr. Ford said that the accord, worked out with Mr. Kissinger's assistance, put the total bomber-and-missile ceilings "well below" the force levels which would otherwise have been expected over the next 10 years, and very substantially below the forces which would result from an all-out arms race over that same period."

What we have done," he said, "is to set firm and equal limits on the strategic forces of each side, thus preventing an arms race with all its terror, instability, war-breeding tension and economic waste. We have in addition created the solid basis from which future arms reductions can begin and hopefully will be negotiated."

Critics such as Sen. Henry (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

more substantial, and I may say very intensive, negotiations on the primary issue of limitation of strategic arms," he said.

"In the end we agreed on the general framework for a new agreement that will last through 1983."

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"is to set firm and equal limits on the strategic forces of each side, thus preventing an arms race with all its terror, instability, war-breeding tension and economic waste. We have in addition created the solid basis from which future arms reductions can begin and hopefully will be negotiated."

Critics such as Sen. Henry (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Talks Held in Zambia

## Rhodesia Temporarily Freed African Leaders for Meeting

SALISBURY, Dec. 3 (Reuters).

The Rhodesian government today confirmed that "two detained African leaders" had been temporarily released from detention last month in order to attend "a meeting" in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia.

The government did not name the leaders, but informed sources here said they were Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Rev. Ndabandingi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

A government spokesman confirmed reports of the Lusaka visit in a brief statement, which added that the government would not comment further at this stage.

However, observers saw the brief release of the two for talks with black African government leaders as the most important breakthrough since Rhodesia's white minority unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965, the sources said.

But any talk with Rhodesian officials would have to be based on early black majority rule for them to be accepted by the two African leaders. Both movements have repeatedly stated in the past that black majority rule would have to be the basis for any settlement.

During the afternoon, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had met with Belgian Prime Leo Tindemans, who said that they discussed "many subjects on which the (European) partners do not agree and those to be dealt with in depth at the summit."

Progress at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (IHT)—

Britain made some progress at the meeting here today of the European Economic Community's foreign ministers in persuading its partners that it should contribute less to the EEC budget.

Mr. Callaghan said that a reduction in Britain's share of the community budget would be a crucial factor for the London government in deciding whether its present renegotiation of membership terms has been a success.

He pointed out that, despite Britain's defense review, it had



ARRIVING AT ELYSEE—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, the secretary of foreign affairs, arriving last night for a working dinner with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to discuss the EEC meeting next week.

### To Discuss Summit Topics

## Wilson in Paris to Meet Giscard

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrived in Paris this evening for a dinner discussion with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing about the forthcoming European summit conference.

Only an hour earlier, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan had arrived from Brussels, where he attended a European Economic Community ministerial meeting.

One of the principal points to be discussed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was the British demand for renegotiation of the terms of British entry into the Common Market. The French have consistently opposed this demand.

Mr. Wilson has said that he wants the matter to be debated during the meeting of EEC nations' heads of state and government scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Paris.

Informed sources said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had suggested the Wilson-Giscard d'Estaing meeting while he was in London last weekend. Mr. Schmidt was reportedly to have been convinced, after his talks with Mr. Wilson, that a compromise was possible.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was reported standing by for a phone call with Mr. Schmidt this evening before his dinner appointment with Mr. Wilson.

Two economists with the Brookings Institution, Arthur Okun and George Perry, predicted yesterday that unemployment would hit 8 per cent next year.

In October, the unemployment rate was 6 per cent; the November figure will be published Friday.

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**Organised Opposition Remains Unlikely**

By Henry Ginder

MADRID, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The government's announcement last night of limited freedom of political association dropped like a bomb today on the Spanish political world in one of the most notable anticlimaxes in this country's recent history.

None of those who had campaigned for political reform had an enthusiastic word for the government's plan to allow associations to be formed with official consent and supervision. They noted that in defending the plan last night on radio and television, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro himself lacked enthusiasm when he acknowledged that there

was room for improvement and appealed for faith and understanding.

Those political forces working within the system are already grouped in associations, and their triumph was evident. Those outside the system because they oppose it were unlikely either to be admitted or to apply for admission. No opposition leader could be found today who was even contemplating an association.

The result, after all the speeches, debates, editorials, press articles, round tables and public and private discussion of the last few years, appeared to be that nothing basic had changed. Nor is it likely to change, in the

opinion of a large number of liberals and leftists, as long as Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 82 tomorrow, remains chief of state.

Although he has restrained his activity and hardly ever appears in public, particularly since his illness last summer, Gen. Franco is believed to have played a major role in limiting the scope of the reform in frequent discussions with the Premier at the Pardo Palace.

Most people in the opposition have long held the conviction that Gen. Franco's regime was incapable of reform in a democratic direction and the effect of the measure to be promulgated before the end of the year was to enforce this feeling. Others who did have enough hopes to work with Mr. Arias for a time simply felt frustrated at this further evidence of Gen. Franco's ultraconservative conservatism.

Londoners lining up to buy bread yesterday at one of the few bakeries that were open.

**Ethiopian Military Arrests  
8 More in Wake of Bombings**

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 3 (AP).

—Addis Ababa went into a virtual state of siege today as Ethiopia's military government arrested eight more persons in the hunt for terrorists responsible for bombings in public buildings.

Heavily armed troops patrolled Addis Ababa, some of them with special orders to shoot violators of the 9 p.m. curfew. Government buildings were under heavy guard and some were closed to the public. Employees were searched by soldiers as they reported for work. Elevators and empty rooms were locked in many offices.

Visitors' handbags were searched at entrances to tourist hotels and personal searches were conducted in a specially erected curtained booth in the lobby of one luxury hotel.

Among those arrested was Maj. Gen. Teda Mekonnen. He is a friend of Count Bekete, who was detained after a gun battle yesterday on charges of plotting against the government.

Franz Ausboeck, a documentary film producer from Munich, and Hans Wunderer, a Munich University student biologist, were taken off a plane about to leave for Europe. They said their passports and film for a documentary

on locusts were confiscated without explanation.

The West German government said it would not send any more development and aid personnel to Ethiopia because of the turbulent situation. But it said that the 45 German development workers and their families now in Ethiopia would not be recalled since their safety was not being threatened.

One American company said it was moving dependents of its U.S. employees out of the country, and the U.S. Embassy has advised the 1,500 Americans in Ethiopia to avoid buildings that might be bomb targets.

The ruling Military Council executed 60 members of Ethiopia's former regime on Nov. 23 and was expected to shoot more in reprisal for the bomb attacks, which began Saturday and are believed to have killed eight persons.

But the Ethiopian Embassy in London said its government "has never contemplated" executing deposed Emperor Haile Selassie, and said the 82-year-old former monarch "is receiving humane treatment."

Haile Selassie and about 150 other members of the old regime are being held in the Grand Palace in Addis Ababa. Military trials for the 150 were expected to begin tomorrow, but the court postponed them without explanation.

The Military Council blamed Haile Selassie's supporters for explosions in the city hall and a downtown hotel yesterday, but other sources believe the bombs and another one set off Saturday night were the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front which has threatened to carry to Addis Ababa its 10-year-old campaign for the independence of northern Eritrea.

**Ford Names Parker As Envoy to Algeria**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).

President Ford today named career diplomat Richard Parker to be ambassador to Algeria.

Mr. Parker, 51, has been serving as chargé d'affaires in Algiers. He served from 1970 to 1974 as deputy chief of mission in Rabat. Before that he was country director for Egypt.

One moderate pointed to Gen. Franco's 36-year-old successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, as the man who would have to carry the burden of sweeping reform. But speculation about him has always centered around his ability to stand up to strong rightist forces intent on assuring the continuity that the generalissimo established after his Civil War victory in 1939.

The 30,000 strikers are employed by the major bakery firms, which began in the Civil War as a rallying point for fascist and other rightist forces, notably the Falange, supporting the general's war against the republicans.

The Movement is supposed to represent a political communion of all Spaniards who, according to its principles, must not be divided along political or class lines.

**Headed by Franco**  
The head of the Movement is Gen. Franco, and its secretary-general, Jose Utrera Molina, sits in the cabinet as a minister. The Movement's top body is the National Council, and the new statute confers on the council the power to accept an association as a legal body as well as to dissolve or suspend it.

Even the most moderate of opposition leaders find such a system impossible to work in with any freedom. Last week 14 prominent Christian Democrats and Social Democrats were arrested by the police while meeting in a private office to discuss the formation of a non-Communist leftist front.

The men were released the next day with an explanation that it was all a mistake, but none of them found the experience reassuring for the future. The freedom to meet as well as to associate has been a limited one up to now, heavily dependent on official goodwill.



Londoners lining up to buy bread yesterday at one of the few bakeries that were open.

**Strike Deprives Britain of Bread**

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—British bakers today began a strike which will deprive the nation of most of its daily bread and which sparked panic buying of all available loaves and rolls.

The 30,000 strikers are employed by the major bakery firms, which produce 75 per cent of Britain's bread. Their stoppage, in answer to a call from the executive council of their union, is in support of a pay demand.

Queues formed at shops today as people attempted to stock up with bread baked last night. A supermarket manager said people were buying up to five loaves each. Health food manufacturers reported they were sold out of flour and yeast after housewives bought ingredients to bake their own bread.

**Gunmen Miss Peru Premier**  
LIMA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Peruvian Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin was not injured last night when gunmen in a car opened fire on an automobile in which the Premier and two generals were traveling, the Interior Ministry reported.

The fisheries minister, Gen. Javier Tambalan Vardini, was wounded in the elbow and Gen. Guillermo Arribalzaga was hit in the head by a splinter. Their wounds were not serious, the Interior Ministry said. The gunmen escaped.

The Premier, who is also the commander in chief of the army and the war minister, is due to retire next year.

**Those Stationed in Europe****Exemption for U.S. Bombers Helped Seal Arms Accord**

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).

The latest Soviet-American nuclear arms deal was worked out only after the Russians agreed to exempt U.S. nuclear bombers stationed in and around Europe and to lower the total level of missiles, bombers and multiple warheads permitted on each side, according to authoritative Ford administration officials.

President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, reached the accord in two days of bargaining at Vladivostok last month.

American officials said that although Mr. Brezhnev appeared flexible in his bargaining, the announcement of details of the agreement had been delayed by his need to clear the terms with his colleagues.

**Months of Bargaining**

On the U.S. side, the last-minute give and take with the Russians was preceded by months of bargaining within the Ford administration.

This accord of Vladivostok would allow each country to have offensive nuclear arsenals of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers and to place multiple warheads on as many as 1,320 land-based and submarine-launched missiles. The accord called for working out an agreement incorporating these ceilings to stay in effect until 1985.

At present, the two countries are bound by the interim five-year accord that was signed in Moscow in May, 1972, by former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev. That agreement, which is due to expire in 1977, called for a freeze on offensive missiles at 1,710 for the United States and 2,960 for the Soviet Union. It did not cover bombers or multiple warheads.

The principal problems that remain to be negotiated, according to the officials, are the details of how to verify the number of missiles with multiple warheads each side actually has. Once deployed, it is difficult to distinguish missiles with single warheads from those with multiple warheads.

**Force Levels Attacked**

Administration officials say the agreement permits the United States to build weapons it planned to build anyway. But they say that the Russians are restricted to a lower number of weapons than United States experts believed they had planned.

The principal problem that remains to be negotiated, according to the officials, are the details of how to verify the number of missiles with multiple warheads each side actually has. Once deployed, it is difficult to distinguish missiles with single warheads from those with multiple warheads.

**The Soviet Union is far behind**

the United States in multiple-warhead technology, but is expected to deploy the weapons soon. U.S. officials say that in the absence of a new agreement, the Russians could have had about 17,000 warheads. Now the number is expected to be significantly lower.

According to a number of U.S. officials, the starting point for the Ford administration on the issue of multiple warheads was the Soviet rejection of President Nixon's proposal last June in Moscow of a Soviet advantage in total delivery vehicles—missiles plus bombers—in return for a substantial American lead in numbers of missiles with multiple warheads.

**Soviet Aide in Cairo**

CARDO, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Nikolai Lebedinsky, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, arrived today for economic talks in advance of next month's meeting of President Anwar Sadat and the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Lebedinsky will talk with the Egyptian planning minister, Ismail Sabri Abdallah.

**Ford Bids Congress Accept Present Economic Policies**(Continued from Page 1)  
Advisers in the Johnson administration.

The present chairman of the council, Alan Greenspan, told the National Economists Club here in a speech last night that the rate would rise beyond 7 per cent "during the next six months."

That is the highest unemployment rate that any of the President's ranking advisers has publicly predicted for next year.

Mr. Greenspan added that "the economy is slipping rather perceptibly at present."

Mr. Greenspan also said, as he has before, that the inflation rate was receding and would be at 7 or 8 per cent by early next year. But he said it is "a false alternative" to conclude that the time has come to forget inflation and attack recession.

The government, he said, should avoid expansionary policies until the risks of renewed inflation are clearly less than the costs of declining output and increasing unemployment. He made it clear that in his view the moment has not yet arrived.

The President said at his news conference last night, in remarks that appeared to conflict somewhat with what he said in the *Newsweek* interview, that the program he sent Congress in

October was "balanced" to deal with both an "already rampaging inflation" and already anticipated recessionary forces."

He called on Congress to take action before it adjourned this year at "at least" four of his recommendations, which he said "cannot wait until next March or April" the earliest that much legislation can be realistically expected from the incoming new Congress.

The recommendations are:

- The \$4.5 billion in spending reductions he had proposed for this fiscal year.

- His proposals to provide increased unemployment compensation and more public-sector jobs for the unemployed.

- Passage of the pending legislation authorizing renegotiation and lowering of tariffs and other international trade barriers.

- Passage of the pending tax legislation approved earlier this month by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The President also said again in both the interview and at his news conference that he was opposed to an increase in the federal gasoline tax, which some of his advisers have been urging as a way of cutting oil consumption.

But he stressed that the Presi-

**News Analysis****Western Aides Pessimistic On Quick Cyprus Solution**

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (WP).—Western diplomats dealing with the Cyprus problem are deeply pessimistic about the prospects of any quick solution to bring peace to the Mediterranean island.

Although Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders said that they have agreed on a "common line" for negotiations with Turkey over the future of Cyprus, their announcement masked the absence of any concrete accord on what they described as "the starting of negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus problem."

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, who fled the island after the July coup, told Greek-Cypriot journalists yesterday that he would decide on the Greek Cypriots' basic approach in the negotiations after he returns to Cyprus to reclaim his office.

Qualified sources said that there is no doubt that Archbishop Makarios intends to take full charge of the talks with the Turkish side but that he has not made up his mind about his negotiating position.

Athens newspapers, which yesterday carried optimistic accounts of the weekend negotiations among Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis, Archbishop Makarios and acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, today were more reserved and spoke about "considerable differences."

Mr. Caramanlis reportedly had urged Archbishop Makarios to adopt a more "realistic" position on Cyprus, which was invaded by the Turks after the coup.

The Turks occupy roughly 40 per cent of the island and have made it clear that they would not accept any settlement short of a geographic federation that would protect the interests of the Turkish-Cypriot minority.

Archbishop Makarios has said publicly that he would "never" accept a geographical federation. But he has said that he is prepared to discuss a federation "on an administrative basis."

Reports based on leaks to the Greek press today said that all participants in the weekend talks chose the first alternative—over-all equality—but then asked for, and got, equality with higher force levels and an even larger number of missiles with multiple warheads.

In essence, the fundamental issue in future substantive talks

**Ford Gives Details of Accords With Russia on Arms Control**(Continued from Page 1)  
tagon several years ago decided on smaller missiles that were more accurate if less heavy.

If the military now believes heavier missiles, it can command building them, Congress can appropriate money. Such a decision, however, would lead to a major increase in costs.

The United States now has a missile and bomber force of more than 2,200 and the Soviet Union a force of more than 2,400. Under the accord, the USSR would probably have to cut its build-up to the ceiling.

**Talks Held On Rhodesia**(Continued from Page 1)  
Lusaka about the talks and reports that they were held but not yet been carried by news media.

Zambian sources said the talks were part of a Zambian diplomatic offensive to break the deadlock and that they followed secret talks by Zambia with both South Africa and Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, in Dar es Salaam it was announced today that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, one of three African leaders directly involved in the Rhodesia talks, will go to Lusaka again tomorrow for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

It was also reported that Seretse Khama, the President of Botswana, also left today for Lusaka. The three heads of state took part in last month's meeting with the Rhodesian African leaders.

Informed sources also said that South Africa was playing a major role in the secret talks and that the African leaders were flown to Lusaka in a South African plane.

Observers said the decision by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to release the two nationalist leaders meant the Zambians' efforts to break the deadlock had made huge strides. Logically the next step would be direct talks between Mr. Smith and the nationalists, they added.

In this context, they pointed out, in an interview that Mr. Smith granted to the Rhodesian Sunday Mail last weekend.

A key passage read: "If people who previously acted unconsciously and supported terrorism changed their minds and gave an undertaking that they are now prepared to work constitutionally and to denounce terrorism, we would be prepared to talk to them."

Observers also believed that any talks between Mr. Smith and the nationalists might be linked with a cease-fire by the guerrillas who have been fighting Rhodesian troops and South African paramilitary police for years.

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*Despite No Formal Pact on Jews*

## Kissinger Pushes Trade Bill, as Soviet Emigration Rises

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today warned that if Congress fails to pass the international trade bill despite the lack of formal agreement with the Soviet Union on expanded Jewish emigration, an "internationalistic crisis will be upon us." The bill, which would empower President to negotiate an around of international trade agreements and would grant the

### Kennedy Says He Could Not Back Wallace

TORRINGTON, Conn., Dec. 3 (UPI)—Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., says he will not support Alabama Gov. George Wallace for president or vice-president in 1976.

"I could not support a democratic ticket with George Wallace on it," Sen. Kennedy said at the end of a press conference at the University of Connecticut last night.

Sen. Kennedy, who visited Mr. Wallace in Alabama this summer in an apparent attempt to strengthen party ties, said before leaving for Boston: "I will not support Mr. Wallace because I do not feel he is in the tradition and the history of the Democrats as I see it."

### Another Veto Is Overridden by Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Congress today overwhelmingly overrode President Ford's veto of a bill to increase most veterans' national benefits by 22.7 per cent.

The vote in the House was 394 to 10. In the Senate it was 90 to 1. The lone Senate vote to uphold the veto was by Assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin of Michigan.

It was the fourth time Congress has overridden a veto by Mr. Ford since he became President.

In another vote today, however,

the House failed to override Mr. Ford's veto of the disaster relief bill. It was the fourth time his veto has been upheld. He has vetoed 15 bills and Congress did not contest seven of the vetoes.

#### Losses by 2 Votes

The vote was 249 to 150 in favor of overriding the veto, 17 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The bill would have provided \$1.5 billion in relief for victims of such disasters as Hurricane Agnes, the Buffalo Creek, W. Va., dam break, and the Rapid City, S.D., floods.

Backers of the veterans' legislation denied that the increase could be inflationary, as stated by Mr. Ford when he vetoed the bill last month. He conceded, however, that he did not expect Congress to sustain his veto.

His action drew criticism from some Republican leader John Hodges of Arizona, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Seven million Vietnam-era veterans and four million other veterans would be helped by the bill.

A veteran with a wife and child could get \$365 a month in support payments while in school under the bill, compared to the current \$298. Mr. Ford proposed monthly payment of \$392 to a veteran in this category.

The President also objected to extending the maximum time for undergraduate benefits from 36 to 45 months, saying a subsidy in four academic years was enough to let a veteran get his bachelor's degree and adjust to civilian life.

Congressional supporters of the measure contend the economic pinch is so bad that many veterans with families have to cut their school load in order to work part time and thus need more than four years to obtain a bachelor's degree.

Mr. Ford also criticized the creation of a loan fund which would make every veteran eligible for loans of \$600 a year. Mr. Ford said other federally guaranteed loan funds were more efficient and cost the taxpayers less.

Soviet Union, most-favored-nation tariff treatment and access to long-term, low-interest loans, has been in Congress for two years because of the question of the Soviet refusal to allow free emigration of Jews and other dissident minorities.

The secretary, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, said that President Ford had received from Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev an outline of Soviet emigration policies which should lead to a faster rate of emigration. But Mr. Kissinger denied a statement made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Oct. 16, that the Russians had formalized a plan to increase emigration to 60,000 dissidents a year from the current rate of about 30,000.

The committee, in an unusual move on Nov. 20, approved the trade bill but reserved judgment on the section making Soviet trade benefits to ease emigration until Mr. Kissinger testifies about the compromise he worked out with Sen. Jackson on the issue.

There will be no floor debate on the bill until after Mr. Kissinger concludes his testimony and the committee takes formal action on the emigration question.

Today, Mr. Kissinger told the panel that "any attempt to nail this [emigration] down as a formal obligation is likely to backfire" because the Russians will balk at anything that makes it seem that they are bowing to outside pressure on what they consider to be an internal matter.

He said that "extended debates by U.S. public figures and officials" on the issue could "jeopardize promising administration efforts to secure the free emigration of Soviet Jews."

The secretary began his testimony by discussing the worldwide economic crisis and telling the committee that he had been pressed by leaders in Europe and Japan to push for passage of the trade bill on a high-priority basis.

He warned that "the major trading nations stand uneasily poised between liberalized trade and restrictive actions..."

**Essential Tee?**

Mr. Kissinger said that the bill was "in its entirety, an absolutely essential tool if the United States is to be in a position to manage effectively its overall relations."

Mr. Kissinger told the committee that the administration had been assured that no unreasonable Soviet restrictions would be placed on those wishing to emigrate, and that all who wished to leave Russia would be permitted to do so except those holding security clearances and that there would be no harassment or punishment of those applying to emigrate.

"It was consistently made clear to us," the secretary testified, "that Soviet explanations applied to the second definition of criteria and did not represent a commitment as to number" of emigrants.

"I do believe that we have every right to expect... that the emigration rate will correspond to the number of applicants and there will be no interference with applications," Mr. Kissinger said.

"This should lead to an increase in emigration," he said.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's plea, the trade bill is not likely to be passed this year.

Later, an aide to Sen. Jackson said that the Washington Democrat was encouraged by the informal Soviet commitment on emigration by the Russians.

### Hirsute Faces In a Comeback For Politicians?

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Gov.-elect Robert Bennett of Kansas, wearing a neatly trimmed beard and mustache, suggested yesterday that facial hair may become an asset in American politics.

Speaking at the opening session of the Republican Governors' Association meeting, Mr. Bennett noted that two of the four GOP gubernatorial candidates who won Democratic seats this year—Rep. Jay Hammond of Alaska—have beards.

A bearded, he told his clean-shaven colleagues, apparently gives a politician at least a 50-50 chance of victory.

He admitted, however, that his beard "became quite an issue" during his campaign and still is the subject of most of the "heat" mail he receives.

United Press International  
MUSCLEPOWER—A common scene in Akron, Ohio, after heaviest snowfall in 73 years.

### From Midwest to East Coast

## First Big U.S. Snow Strands Thousands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)

—The season's first major snowstorm which carried its fury from the Midwest to the East Coast, left more than 35,000 persons stranded today.

Michigan officials called the snowstorm there the worst since 1936. National Guard heavy equipment was mobilized in western

Maryland, and several communities were virtually isolated in Pennsylvania.

Parts of Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia were equally hard hit.

The American Red Cross estimated that 35,000 people were stranded in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and

reports indicated that thousands were trapped by snow-blocked highways in other states.

18 Inches of Snow

In southwest Virginia, two persons froze to death. More than 18 inches of snow blanketed parts of the state.

Dozens more died across the storm front in weather-related traffic accidents.

Many homes and other buildings in Michigan were left without power; schools, factories, offices and shops were closed, and the Detroit News could not deliver its papers. Detroit received 18 inches of snow.

The snowstorm in the Eastern coal fields also prevented about half of 120,000 striking coal miners from voting on a new contract; the voting was extended through tomorrow.

Light snow continued to fall in western Maryland on top of 30 inches already on the ground.

Maryland called out National Guard units to help clear snow from western parts of the state and to rescue an estimated 2,000 stranded motorists.

In Kentucky, where many schools were closed yesterday, seven children were injured in a school bus accident.

Record Rain in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (AP)—Belgium, a country where it normally rains every other day, beat its all-time record this fall with 31 days of rain recorded in Brussels for the 31 days of September, October and November.

The fall record was 162 inches, the greatest amount of rain recorded in Brussels since the weather bureau was created in 1833. The previous record was 153 inches—in 1932. It rains on an average of 200 days a year in Belgium.

Rainfall in the Netherlands this year also hit an all-time high for the period from September through November, the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute said.

The three-month national total of 14.37 inches was the highest in the country's 130-year recorded weather history.

### U.S. Miners Seen Approving Pact

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—United Mine Workers officials expressed optimism today that a new contract would be approved by the rank and file. Scattered vote returns showed a slim majority favoring the pact.

UMW president Arnold Miller had asked locals not to release preliminary vote totals "so as not to prejudice those still voting."

But scattered returns representing some 16,000 miners, about 13 per cent of the union's 120,000 working bituminous coal miners, showed that the agreement was gaining approval from about 52 per cent of those voting.

### 12 Million Workers Set to Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—About 12 million Italian workers are expected to strike tomorrow in an eight-hour stoppage to press demands for higher wages, guaranteed employment and increased social security benefits.

The country's three major union federations called the general strike, Italy's second in six weeks.

Public transport will function on a reduced basis and schoolteachers will stop work an hour earlier than normal. Industrial workers have been called out for the full eight hours.

## House Panel's Evidence Said To Contradict Rockefeller

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Sources say the House Judiciary Committee has developed evidence contradicting Nelson Rockefeller's assertions that he was not privately told of White House wiretapping and secret operations in Chile before their newspaper disclosure.

The newly assembled evidence was not viewed as an immediate threat to Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation as vice-president, but some House members were known to be preparing to investigate more deeply his testimony on those issues before the Senate Rules and House Judiciary Com-

mittee.

In his Senate testimony in September, Mr. Rockefeller denied any prior knowledge of the White House wiretaps on four newsmen and 13 members of Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff and other federal offi-

cials. In a later written state-

ment submitted to the Senate, Mr. Rockefeller said that "no information concerning any wire-

tape was transmitted to me from the President, or from anyone

else in the White House."

**Memo Is Cited**

According to a memorandum recently circulated among House Judiciary Committee members, Russell Ash, a former member of the National Security Council and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, told committee investigators six weeks ago of a conversation he held in late 1969 with Mr. Kissinger in which Mr. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, complained about Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge

of the wiretaps which were then secret.

Mr. Ash was scheduled to testify today before the House committee about that conversation with Mr. Kissinger.

On the Chile issue, Mr. Rockefel- ler, who received regular intelligence briefings since 1969 as a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, denied during testimony last week knowl-

edge of any Central Intelligence Agency activities against the government of the late President Salvador Allende.

"The reason I ask you this," said Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., "is because we have been advised that there was a briefing on Chile during the time that you were on the board at a meeting at which you were present, and I wonder whether that refreshes your recollection?"

"I will have to check it," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "It does not refresh my memory."

Sources said that the committee learned that, on Sept. 18, 1974, two months before his testimony on Chile, Mr. Rockefeller was reminded by William Colby, director of central intelligence, of an advisory board briefing on the Chile operation. The briefing took place in December, 1970.

Hugh Morrow, Mr. Rockefeller's spokesman, acknowledged that Mr. Rockefeller had been briefed on Chile during an advisory board meeting in late 1970, but denied that Mr. Rockefeller was saying that the briefing had dealt only with the fall elections there that had been won by Mr. Allende, a Marxist.

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## Haldeman Cross-Examination Continues

## Sirica Proposes Written Questions Be Submitted to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica proposed today that written questions be submitted to former President Richard Nixon in lieu of his testifying at the Watergate cover-up trial.

Judge Sirica opened the day's court session by asking attorneys for the five defendants whether they had any objection to his asking the doctors who examined Mr. Nixon last week if the former president were well enough to answer written interrogatories.

The court-appointed panel of three doctors has reported that Mr. Nixon would not be well enough to appear even at a question and answer session in his home in California until Jan. 5 well beyond the expected conclusion of the trial.

None of the lawyers had any objection, and Judge Sirica sent his law clerk to contact Dr. Charles Eufmagal, the chairman of the panel.

But chief prosecutor James F. Neisi expressed reservations about allowing Mr. Nixon to answer written questions, saying "we have had a number of statements about Watergate from the former president, none of which was satisfactory."

**Haldeman on Stand**

The judge's suggestion came as H.R. Haldeman returned to the

stand for a second day of cross-examination.

Mr. Haldeman said yesterday that orders from Mr. Nixon prevented him telling the Watergate grand jury that the White House had a clandestine taping system.

"You didn't mention tapes and you hoped they wouldn't be revealed," said assistant prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste.

"I was under orders from the President of the United States that it would not be disclosed," Mr. Haldeman said. "It was not a matter of my hopes; it was my instructions."

**Prosecutor Is Rebuked**

Mr. Ben-Veniste had brought out that Mr. Haldeman told the grand jury that he wanted to be "candid, volunteering and help out" but that he had said there were no records he could provide except his telephone logs.

"I think you testified there were no other records on the face of the earth that would reflect contacts with other people," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "But you didn't mention tape recording, did you, Mr. Haldeman?"

"No sir," was the reply.

**Prosecutor Is Rebuked**

Mr. Ben-Veniste had brought out that Mr. Haldeman had resigned as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff two weeks before his May 14, 1973, grand jury appearance.

"I still considered myself subject to orders given to me during the term of my service to the President of the United States," Mr. Haldeman replied.

"No sir," Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Ben-Veniste asked if he didn't discuss the use of "I don't recall" as a device for ducking tough questions.

"I don't recall," Mr. Haldeman said.

The prosecutor read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Haldeman had with Mr. Nixon and John Dean 3d on March 31, 1973, when Mr. Haldeman said: "You can refuse to talk... you

can say you forgot, too, can't you?"

Dean agreed that could be done, running the risk of being accused of perjury, and Mr. Nixon added: "That's right, just be damned sure you say I don't remember, I can't recall."

The prosecutor drew "I don't recall" or "I don't remember" responses from Mr. Haldeman to questions about whether he knew from Dean that Watergate planner Gordan Liddy had met with Dean and Mr. Mitchell to discuss intelligence gathering proposals; whether he had been told of the discussions by Dean in February, 1972, four months before his burglary; whether he had received a copy of the Nixon reelection committee's "final intelligence budget" from his assistant Gordon Strachan and more than two dozen questions in all.

As the questioning continued today, Mr. Haldeman denied that he tried to mislead the CIA and FBI by trying to have an early investigation in Watergate stopped.

Questioned about a meeting on June 23, 1972, where CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, were approached by Mr. Haldeman about the Watergate investigation, Mr. Haldeman said he asked the CIA officials to tell the FBI not to trace the funds found

on the Watergate burglars. He said the White House wanted to avoid embarrassing campaign donors.

"You call in America's foremost and highest-level man responsible for the intelligence-gathering functions and national security of the United States," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "You're telling this court and this jury that your instructions to them were made to have the FBI curtail on the grounds that it was politically embarrassing for this investigation to be continued."

Mr. Haldeman replied that was his understanding of a suggestion that had been made to him by President Nixon.

At one point, Mr. Ben-Veniste accused Mr. Haldeman of "wandering up and down and all over the lot" and muddying his answers to questions about how much he and Mr. Nixon knew about Watergate.

The witness's lawyer said he had a right to answer fully since it is a criminal trial.

"The fact that it throws Mr. Ben-Veniste out of his rhythm is no concern of mine," John Wilson said.

William Frates, lawyer for Mr. Ehrlichman, said he agreed with Mr. Wilson and said that he would not take similar treatment from the prosecutor when Mr. Ehrlichman takes the stand.

Associated Press  
Pioneer-11 took this picture of Jupiter from 42,800 miles out, but later the craft much closer to the planet. On right is Ganymede, one of Jupiter's large moons.

## Then U.S. Craft Heads for Saturn

## Pioneer-11 Survives Heavy Jupiter Radiation

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Pioneer-11 underwent a name change today and headed for Saturn after a perilous but successful journey through Jupiter's deadly radiation.

The unmanned 570-pound spacecraft dipped to within 26,800 miles of the surface of gaseous Jupiter yesterday morning, coming three times closer than did Pioneer-10 a year ago and climaxing a 21-month, 620-million-mile voyage. Pioneer-10 came within 81,000 miles of Jupiter.

About an hour after Pioneer-11's "date" yesterday, scientists received a signal that the spacecraft had survived its close approach to Jupiter and was on its way to make man's first probe of mysterious, ringed Saturn, in September, 1978.

It officially rechristened this spacecraft Pioneer-Saturn, James Fletcher, the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said at a news conference.

**Craft Scoured**

"It flew into the fiery mouth of a dragon and got scorched a little, but now it's headed for Saturn," said Robert Kraemer, director of NASA's planetary exploration programs. "It's a tough little bird and with a little luck, it will make it."

Scientists were relieved when they received the signal from the spacecraft after it passed through Jupiter's searing radiation. The signal was received a little more than an hour after scientists lost contact with the craft after it had gone behind Jupiter and had reached a speed of 107,000 miles an hour—25,000 mph faster than any man-made object ever has flown.

The spacecraft was operating normally after its encounter with Jupiter's radiation, although some minor irregularities were reported in a device that measures subatomic particles and another that makes infrared measurements, said Dr. John Wolfe, a Pioneer project scientist based here at NASA's Ames Research Center.

"Since we're alive now, I am sure we're going to stay that way," Dr. Wolfe said. "We got zapped with protons a little more than we expected, but we got less electrons."

**Hit Twice**

He said the spacecraft was hit twice by micrometeorites. Scientists had expected it to be hit at least five times.

Dr. Wolfe also said Pioneer-11 data indicated that Jupiter's magnetic force was twice as strong as that of the earth.

The spacecraft departed from Jupiter's radiation belt and, using the planet's gravitational pull as a slingshot, headed for Saturn, a journey of three billion miles from the earth. The trip will take the spacecraft 100 million miles above the earth's orbital plane.

Pioneer-11 made its closest ap-

proach to Jupiter after recovering from a 4,000-volt shock it received when it was 500,000 miles away.

Dr. Wolfe said the shock was caused by high-energy electrons which caused the loss of about 2 per cent of the spacecraft's data transmission for one or two hours.

**Minor Problem**

He also said that a minor problem was detected in the spacecraft's picture-taking device, but that it was not considered serious.

Scientists were jubilant after analyzing close-up pictures the

spacecraft's tiny telescope produced. It gave them their first at a tiny ice cap on Jupiter's outermost moon, Callisto.

Callisto is considered the feasible spot for a manned landing because it receives less radiation than Jupiter's other moons.

"We have discovered a tiny south pole on Callisto," Dr. Tom Gehrels, a University of Arizona scientist who directs spacecraft's picture-taking options. "It is a very well defined south pole and it's never been seen before."

## Obituaries

## Bishop Spottswood, 77, Led NAACP and a U.S. Church



Stephen Gill Spottswood

up in a religious atmosphere, attending public schools in Boston. In 1917, he received a bachelors degree from Albright College, Reading, Pa., and a theology degree in 1919 from the Gordon College of Theology in Boston.

He was ordained in 1919 as a minister, serving as pastor of churches in Maine, Connecticut, North Carolina, Indiana and New York. During the next 16 years, he moved to Washington to assume duties at the John Wesley Church.

Bishop Spottswood and his wife, Estelle Booker, were married in 1919 and had five children. She died in 1953. In 1969, he married Mattie Johnson Elliott.

**Konstantin Melnikov**

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Konstantin Melnikov, 84, prominent architect in the field of innovation, has died in Moscow, Tass reported.

Mr. Melnikov was best known for his revolutionary design of the Soviet pavilion at the Paris exhibition.

**Zilahay Layos**

SREMSKA KAMENICA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 3 (AP)—Zilahay Layos, 83, a leading Hungarian novelist and playwright, died yesterday in the hospital for pulmonary diseases here.

His best-known novel is "T. Mortal Spring," published in 1922.

## O'Dalaigh Elected Irish President

DUBLIN, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Judge Gearbhail O'Dalaigh, 63, today won election as President of Ireland for a seven-year term. He was unopposed.

At a brief ceremony in Dublin's Custom House, presidential election officer Gerald O'Doherty said that Judge O'Dalaigh's nomination paper was the only one received and declared him elected.

Judge O'Dalaigh, the candidate of the three main political parties, will be inaugurated in Dublin Castle Dec. 20.

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**Education, Work, Recreation****Chile Junta Is Seeking to Win Loyalty of the Nation's Youth**

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Dec. 3 (UPI)—A nationwide youth organization run by the government and tight control over all of Chile's schools are giving the military junta the capacity to regiment the country's youth.

But, despite some signs of patriotic enthusiasm in the youth organization, regimentation has not yet taken hold. Thus far, the junta has used its two lines of control to promote patriotism, to stamp out party politics in Chilean schools, to put youthful volunteers to work in programs at the neighborhood level and to allow young people to let off steam.

For example, the biggest organization effort yet made by the National Youth Secretariat, the organization which reports to an army officer with cabinet rank, was a week of fun and games in October to celebrate the start of the Southern Hemisphere spring, and one can still see all Santiago high school girls wearing ball gowns and necklaces despite government orders to the contrary. The secretariat was formed last year, at the request of the junta and with government funds, by a group of recent university gradu-



Associated Press

**BEHIND THE BAR**—South Vietnamese lawyer, in his legal finery, complaining that barbed-wire barrier erected by Saigon police yesterday is blocking his way to court where three newspapers were to be tried for slandering regime of President Thieu.

**Amin Threatens To Fire All 300 Of Moslem Panel**

KAMPALA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).

President Idi Amin threatened today to dismiss all 300 members of Uganda's Moslem Supreme council and accused some of them of preferring girl friends and expensive cars to religion. He said in a statement that he would replace the council, which deals with all aspects of Islam in Uganda, with non-Moslems. "Moslems in Uganda would not blame me at all because the present Moslem officials we failed to fulfill their obligations."

President Amin also said he was annoyed at the way the council members were organizing this year's annual pilgrimage to Mecca. He charged that aircraft headed to take 160 pilgrims to the Moslem shrine were fact taking fewer.

**Israeli Immigration Off**

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (UPI).—About 26,000 persons have immigrated to Israel so far this year, a drop of 14,000 from the year before, the Jewish Agency said yesterday.

**At least you can see this enemy**

Smoke is dirty—but at least it's obvious and fairly local. The more dangerous air pollutants are invisible and sometimes you cannot smell them either. Being gases, like the air itself, they travel with it over great distances. Country air may be laden with them. Before you can deal with them you have to know what they are and where they come from. And that's because of their wide

dispersion, means monitoring their concentrations over hundreds of square miles. We have set up, for the Netherlands Government, such a monitoring network covering the whole of Holland. Such a network is not merely a large number of monitors dotted all over the country. What the Netherlands Government was looking for, and what it found in Philips,

**Unrest in France May Strain Army's Loyalty, General Says**

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The French government has received a warning from its army chief of staff that the army's loyalty would be questionable if France were projected into a big social upheaval, government officials said today.

The warning was contained in a confidential report drafted by Gen. Alain de Boissieu, the son-in-law of the late President Charles de Gaulle, officials said.

Gen. de Boissieu warned that although in the labor-student revolt of 1968 the army did not budge from its loyalty while all other social structures were shaken, a similar explosion of social and political tensions may no longer leave the army unconfused.

The general's report said, according to the officials, that the army was losing its best men because of low pay and that lack of adequate financial means for the armed forces has

created widespread disgruntlement among the 480,000 men of the armed forces.

The government is pushing through parliament a 43.7-billion-franc (\$9.5-billion) military budget for 1975—13.2 per cent above last year's spending.

This represents 3 per cent of the gross national product, which many military commanders consider far from sufficient. Gen. de Boissieu was the first top-ranking official to draw the attention to what French newspapers have been calling a falling morale among servicemen.

Last month, 300 men of the 15th Artillery Regiment marched through the streets of Draguignan, in southern France, in an open revolt against conditions in the army.

Petitions circulating in army barracks in recent months have been condemning pay levels, a lack of adequate modern equipment and an absence of clear-cut strategy for the armed forces.

In 1968, when France was in the throes of a six-week labor-student paralysis, then-President de Gaulle abruptly left the Elysee Palace to visit French troops in West Germany. The support given him by the armed forces was instrumental in turning the tide back against the pressure to overturn his regime.

**Danish Premier Asks a Freeze on Prices, Profits**

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Premier Poul Hartling today asked parliament to approve an economic crisis plan which would freeze all prices and profits in 1975 to combat rising inflation and unemployment in Denmark.

Mr. Hartling told parliament that his Social-Liberal minority government, backed by 22 of 179 members, would resign and general elections would be called unless the plan was accepted. The parliamentary debate is to start Thursday.

In a 10-minute speech, the 58-year-old government chief said that annual inflation was 15 per cent and the number of jobless, estimated at 150,000, or 10 per cent, was the largest since the mid-1950s.

The plan's basic outline:

- Freezing all prices and profits in 1975, including food prices, after negotiations with Denmark's eight partners in the European Economic Community.
- Postponement until January 1976 of labor agreements and civil-servant contracts scheduled to be negotiated early next year.
- Cancellation of the cost-of-living-index clause that automatically raises wages when the cost of living goes up.

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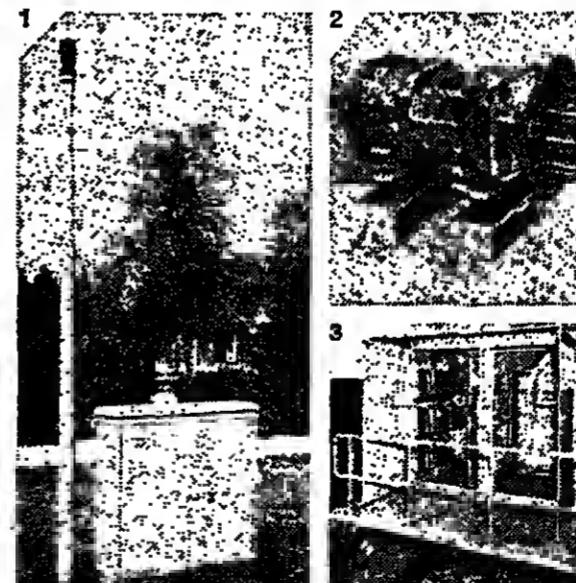
Un parfum aussi vieux, stupide, insupportable et miraculeux que l'amour

**WORTH**



was an industrial partner capable of planning a total system and supplying the hardware to implement it. In this network more than 200 monitoring stations measure the air pollution once a minute (and some make meteorological measurements as well). That's a lot of data. It has to be transmitted, recorded and reduced to a more digestible form without any of it being lost. The means

for doing this entirely automatically—including error detection and the calibration of every monitor and the on-line and off-line data processing required for determining patterns and trends—was our major task.



1 Air pollution measurement. This is a typical monitoring station. Beside SO<sub>2</sub> it can measure the concentrations of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO, H<sub>2</sub>S and dust continuously. Alarm levels for any pollutant can be set and the station calibrated by remote command.

2 In a Philips Stirling engine the fuel is burned outside the engine, heating the heater cage on the right. The combustion can be controlled excellently, hence the content of nitrogen oxides, CO and hydrocarbons in the exhaust is very low, so low pollution. This experimental Swash-plate engine develops 60 H.P. and is light for its power. The weight/horse power ratio is comparable with internal combustion gasoline engines (1.5-2 kg/H.P.).

3 Automatic monitoring. Accurate control of the effluent from a works—for example, to ensure that it is always within legal limits—requires accurate and fully automatic monitoring. The monitor shown here can run unattended for a month transmitting data on turbidity, acidity, dissolved oxygen and so forth to a central station.

4 Automatic purification plants. Restrictions on the discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, canals or sewers will become increasingly severe—and purification before discharge correspondingly important. Moreover, pollutants are often valuable materials going to waste—as indeed is the water that carries them. Philips have devised automatic purification plants capable of recovering a large number of pollutants and rendering the water fit for recirculation. This plant built for an Italian company is one of them.

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Working on pollution





Agency's Embarrassment Grows

## Israeli Experts, Others Shun UNESCO Education Session

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—In an expression of displeasure over UNESCO's recent condemnation of Israel, Israeli experts stayed away today from the opening session of the UN unit's conference on standardizing educational statistics.

It was the first chance that the Israelis have had to demonstrate their irritation with the action by UNESCO's General Conference to bar them from the agency's regional groupings, comprising them for archaeological work in Jerusalem and authorizing cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But an Israeli spokesman said the current conference was not the test case. "I don't know if we wanted to attend anyway," he said. "The thing that is important is that I don't think we're going to do anything much more with UNESCO."

"The organization's concrete work—distributing money, training—is done in the regional commissions and there were no longer welcome."

The Israeli statement can parallel to what appears to be a sort of growing embarrassment

at UNESCO said that although they felt that many newspapers had unfortunately suggested that Israel was expelled from the organization, they were nonetheless concerned about its increasing politicization.

One official, who declined to be identified, said: "It's incomprehensible that the United Nations has lost considerable prestige in the developed nations. Until now UNESCO was always thought of as one of its most effective, constructive aspects. It's very distressing to think that this situation might be compromised."

There was no official reaction to reports of a move in the U.S. Senate to deny financial support to the organization, whose \$164-million budget for the next two years is dependent on the United States for a quarter of its support.

But again there was real concern expressed privately, with an official pointing out that there was a residue of anti-UN sentiment in the United States that could be easily marshaled.

No word has been received at UNESCO's Paris headquarters concerning a Beirut newspaper report that members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries have agreed to contribute \$10 million to UNESCO to help make up for any reduction in American support.

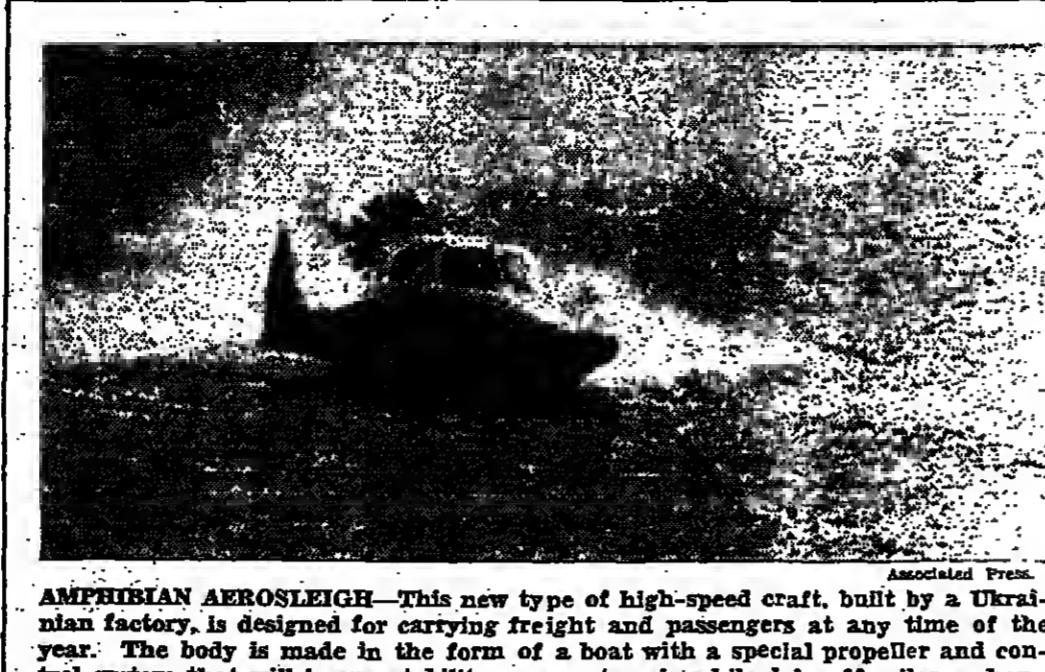
**Swiss House Cuts Funds**

BERN, Dec. 3 (AP)—The upper house of the Swiss parliament today voted overwhelmingly to reduce Switzerland's contribution to UNESCO by 10 per cent.

The Council of States (Glanderalte) accepted the Social Democrat proposal by a 28-3 vote occurred during the 1975 budget debate after several speakers criticized the agency for its anti-Israel actions.

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PARIS



AMPHIBIAN AEROSLEIGH—This new type of high-speed craft, built by a Ukrainian factory, is designed for carrying freight and passengers at any time of the year. The body is made in the form of a boat with a special propeller and control system that will insure stability on any terrain while doing 60 miles an hour.

## U.S. Envoy Takes Up New Post in E. Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP)—The first U.S. ambassador to East Germany arrived to take up his post today and declared that the establishment of relations between Washington and East Berlin was another important step toward East-West détente.

John Sherman Cooper, 72, also stressed that recognizing East Germany's Communist government did not affect the status of Berlin. The United States and East Germany set up diplomatic ties Sept. 4.

"The position of the United States on Berlin . . . is firmly established," Mr. Cooper said. "It is anchored in earlier agreements."

"I consider my appointment by the President of the United States to the German Democratic Republic as an opportunity and responsibility to further with you the relationship of our countries," Mr. Cooper declared during the welcoming ceremony.

He said that the establishment of diplomatic ties with East Germany is symbolic of the improvement of relations between East and West.

The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin is scheduled to open for business sometime next week with the ambassador presenting his credentials to chief of state Willi Stoph in about two weeks.

**Opportunity, Responsibility**

Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport aboard a Polish airliner, Mr. Cooper was welcomed by the chief of protocol of the East German Foreign Ministry, Franz Jahnowski.

## With Partial Legal, Financial Control

### Australia to Cede Rich Land to Aborigines

By Christopher Sweeney

SYDNEY, Dec. 3 (WP)—One hundred thousand square miles of federal land, along with partial control over some of the world's richest uranium, manganese and potassium deposits, are to be ceded to Australian aboriginal groups under legislation now before the federal Parliament in Canberra.

The legislation is the most important single step, legally and psychologically, in a series of government moves to improve the condition of the 115,000 aborigines, who for nearly two centuries have suffered devastating legal and economic oppression.

Under the plan, expected to be launched next March, aboriginal trusts will be given legal control over the lands, representing about 20 per cent of the land area of the Northern Territory, which is administered by the federal government. Under the constitution, the federal government has limited powers to force reforms on Australia's six separate states. The legislation is therefore being proposed as a model for state governments to follow.

#### Development Control

The most controversial legal aspect revolves around the power given to the aboriginal groups to stop the further development or exploration of the uranium, bauxite and oil deposits at Groote Eylandt, the Gove Peninsula and Palm Valley once the legislation becomes law.

The federal government is holding over its control of royalties and crown rights of ownership, and Australian, U.S. and Japanese mining companies fear that tribal groups could refuse to

allow development to continue despite large royalty offers. At Nancarrow, near Darwin, however, after a long dispute, local aborigines recently allowed the Queen's Land Mining Co. to go ahead with the exploitation of uranium deposits, estimated to be the richest in the world. This case is seen as the precedent for the area.

The granting of land rights, for the first time in Australia, was promised by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's Labor government when it came to power in December, 1972. A commission, headed by Judge A. E. M. Woodward, a supporter of aboriginal reform, spent 18 months examining the legal difficulties and establishing guidelines for legislation. The Woodward report was finished last April. However, delays have arisen since then over highly complex legal and administrative problems, in part because the aboriginal concept of ownership has no parallel in Australian or English law.

#### No Aboriginal 'Owner'

Land in the past was possessed through family or religious connections and there is, for example, no equivalent of the term "owner" in the 70 different tribal dialects of the region. Tribes were also highly nomadic and did not cultivate or farm particular areas but wandered within huge boundaries. Anthropologists calculate that before the arrival of the first white settlers in 1788, the population distribution among aborigines in the Northern Territory was approximately one person per 30 or 40 square miles.

Recent anthropological studies have calculated that there were about 300,000 aborigines in Australia before the first convict

settlements were set up in the states of New South Wales and Tasmania at the end of the 18th century.

The subsequent treatment of the indigenous people was devastating, if anything rather worse than the treatment of the American Indians in the United States. In Tasmania, the aborigines were completely exterminated in the middle of the 19th century and even 100 years ago, "black hunting" was an acknowledged local sport.

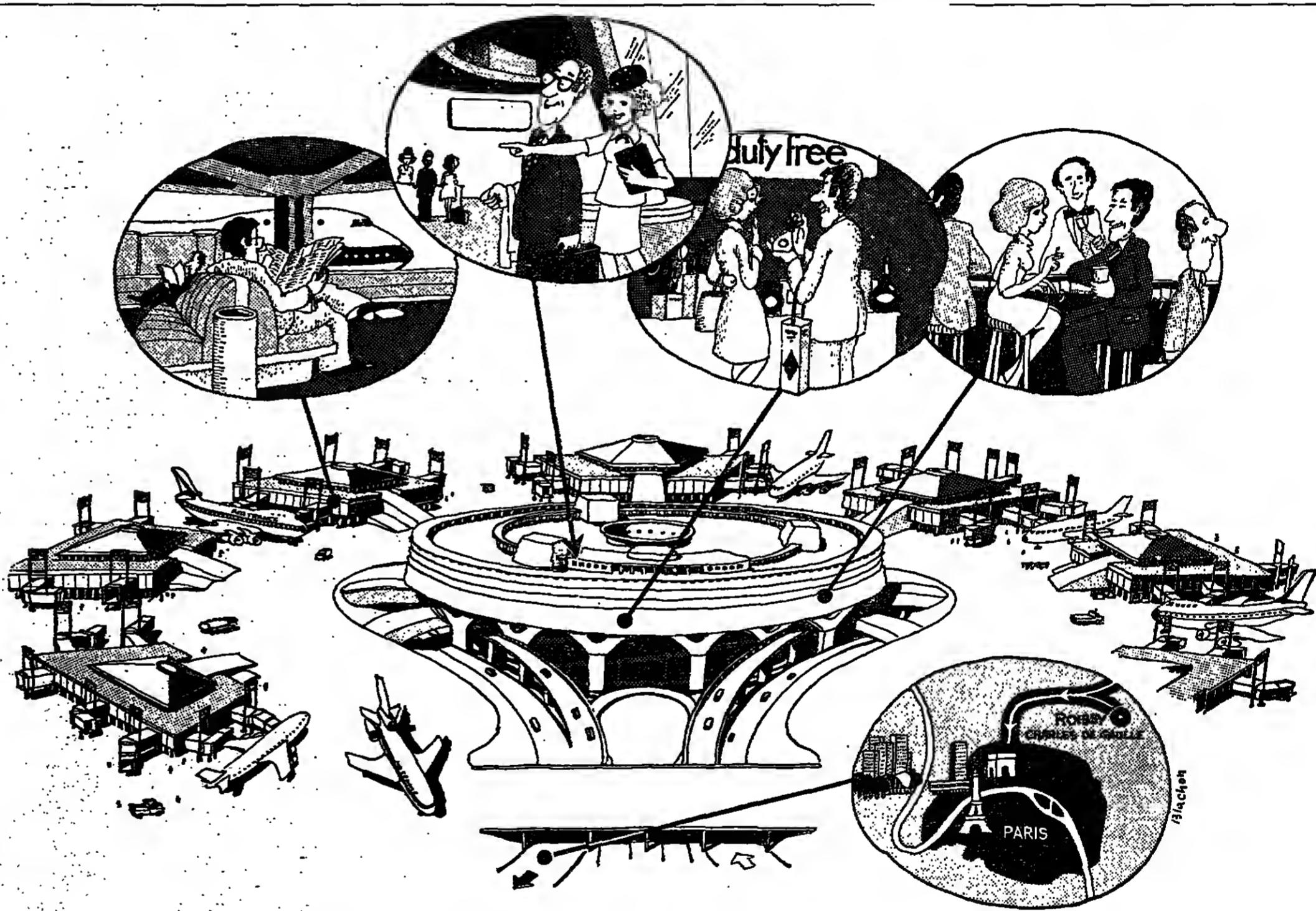
The extent of the oppression is illustrated by a recent census which showed that there were only 20,000 full-blood aborigines left, despite a high birthrate.

Most full-blood aborigines still live a nomadic life in the desolate Australian outback, although there are extensive, socially oppressed half and quarter-caste aboriginal communities in Sydney, Brisbane and Darwin and on the fringes of most large country towns in the interior.

Over the past decade, there has been a major shift in public opinion, engendered by a strong sense of guilt. The land rights legislation is, for example, supported by all political parties, including the normally ultra-conservative Country party, which represents rural and mining interests.

### 7 Sudanese Guilty in Plot

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Dec. 3 (UPI)—A Sudanese military court has sentenced seven noncommissioned officers to prison terms ranging from one to six years for plotting to overthrow President Gaafar Numeiri's regime in 1973. The court found 14 other defendants, mostly noncommissioned officers, not guilty.



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## PARIS FILMS

## The Lyricism of Marcel Carné

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 3 (IHT).—Several of Marcel Carné's films were major cinematic events: "Les Visiteurs du Soir" (1942) and "Les Enfants du Paradis" (1944), among them.

The poet Jacques Prévert wrote the scenarios for those films and others directed by Carné. Since the termination of their collaboration, Carné's films, although popular successes, have never had the same tone.

His latest, "La Merveilleuse Visite" (at the Gaumont II, the Champs Elysées), strives for the lyric quality of his earlier work.

The film is a free adaptation of H. G. Wells' novella "The Wonderful Visit," which recounts the adventures of an angel fallen to earth. Carné set the scene in a seacoast village in Brittany, but has not altered the narrative, picturing, as Wells did, the struggle between ignorance and enlightenment.

Wells' angel is no Lucifer. On the contrary, he represents spiri-

tual purity and has come to earth to bring peace and harmony. His presence embarrasses and irritates the shortsighted inhabitants of the small town, greedy shopkeepers and farmers. He suffers the fate of light-bringers, being martyred, but, as with them, undergoes transfiguration, the message being that high ideals are eternal.

Carné is no Hollywood miracle-monger of the Cecil B. De Mille order. His treatment is free of evangelism. There are no armfuls of extras or pagan orgies to emphasize meaning. He has retold this tale with simplicity and charming humor. His angel has angelic presence; the casting is apt. "La Merveilleuse Visite" reveals anew Carné's cinematic artistry.

\*\*\*

French censorship grows more lenient and, although "Deep Throat," "The Devil in Mrs. Jones," and other examples of hard-core pornography are still forbidden in France, what may be termed "medium raw" is to be seen in the psychedelic visions of "Sweet Love."

"Sweet Love" is an uncanny affair. With its distorting cameras-



Gilles Kolber  
as the angel  
in Marcel  
Carné's "La  
Merveilleuse  
Visite."

Jean Renoir and Saint Germain Studio in English). This American import was made by Eduardo Cimino, who also plays the lead. He looks like Woody Allen and delivers his lines in the same high-pitched squeak. But he is considerably less funny and versatile.

"Sweet Love" is an uncanny affair. With its distorting cameras-

work and multiple-image photography, it stupefies the spectator. The scenario matches the photography.

A zoologist during the course of his research happens on an illusion-giving leaf. When he feeds it to his pet lobster, the lobster is transformed into a bouncing young woman, eager for love. The scientist nibbles the plant him-

self; weird things happen. The film is more of a breakaway than a break-through. It leaves one dazed with its inanity.

"Les Suspects," a Franco-Italian thriller (at the Champs Elysées, the Clichy Palace and the Ermitage in French) begins with the assassination of an American playgirl in Provence. The investigation of the crime is conducted in flashbacks and a few concluding flash-forwards. The case at first glance appears to be—in the Sherlock Holmes terminology—"elementary," with suspicion falling on the man who have trifled with the victim's affections. But from this routine line, the story suddenly swerves to become an inquiry of the investigation, an interest-provoking departure. Mimsy Farmer is the murdered American and Paul Maurisse and Jean-Claude Dauphin are on the side of the law. Michel Wyn's direction imparts a keen sense of suspense and an intriguing film emerges.

These works were produced for publication in the Arbeiter-Illustrierte Zeitung (Worker's Illustrated Paper) and other magazines. Some were designed for posters, others for book covers.

Heartfield was not only the inventor of this particular form, he also used it so tellingly that it has lost none of its impact today.

## ART IN PARIS

## Serving a Political Struggle

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT)—John Heartfield belonged to the early Berlin dadaists and to the German Communist party, setting his mobile and vivid imagination at the service of a political struggle against the rise of Hitler.

An exhibition, sponsored by ARC-2, of his extraordinary photomontages is on view (to Sunday) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16.

These photomontages are brilliant, forceful and unforgettable. After the Reichstag fire, for instance, Heartfield shows a larger than life Dimitroff looking down at a minute and ranting Goering with such an expression of suffering huddly that the whole situation is reversed: Goering appears to stand as the accused, Dimitroff as the judge.

Another picture shows Hitler flinging his hand back in a rather floppy Nazi salute. The montage makes it look as though he were reaching behind him for a wad of bills being handed to him by the towering figure of what is obviously a financier. The caption: Millions Stand Behind Me.

One of the most famous shows a medieval sculpture of a man undergoing torture on the wheel and, below that, the nude figure of a suffering man is attached in the same way to the swastika.

These works were produced for publication in the Arbeiter-Illustrierte Zeitung (Worker's Illustrated Paper) and other magazines. Some were designed for posters, others for book covers.

Heartfield was not only the inventor of this particular form, he also used it so tellingly that it has lost none of its impact today.

On the contrary, although history has vindicated his criticism of Nazi methods and policies, none of his satirical statements strike us today as rather obvious, naive. He knew exactly what was up against and never underestimated its hideous strength.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1974

Page 9

### Italy Offers Proposal to Issue Gold Bonds

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ARISS, Dec. 3 (NYT)—Italy now followed the United States in offering a proposal for utilizing the International Monetary Fund's gold resources to tide temporary relief for country's hardest hit by the sharp rise of oil prices.

Mr. Osella, deputy governor of Banca d'Italia, and one of the leading monetary theorists, is sounding out officials' proposal related to one made in Chicago by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger suggested that the IMF be wed to sell off its gold in the market and lend the proceeds developing countries most affected by the oil price increases.

The idea has not made much headway, principally because of action by France.

At one of these last week in Rome a financial adviser to one of the major oil-producing states, Saudi Arabia, asked by a reporter what he thought of the idea, replied it was something that Saudi Arabia "would be very much interested in."

The IMF has already sought to attract surplus oil money for lending to poor countries. But only some \$2 billion of the \$60-billion surplus oil funds this year have gone into its so-called oil facility. Much the other money has moved into short-term bank deposits, a development that is tending to put severe strains on the banking system.

Mr. Osella feels that a gold-indexed bond would soak up much more of the money and act as a stabilizing influence until oil-exporting states are able to spend more of their new wealth on goods and services and investments in the West.

We say the gold bonds would be designed to complement other recycling operations, not compete with them. The United States

is

market or directly to oil-consuming states.

Gold bonds would be sold for oil or other hard currencies in the going market price of oil. The IMF would then ask its gold for reimbursement when the bonds mature.

A holder, in other words, would get a kind of futures contract for a certain amount of say 100 ounces.

### U.S. Official Expects Longest Recession

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)—Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Mr. Pate expects the present recession to be the longest in the post-war era.

Mr. Pate, whose department is responsible for gross national product forecasts as well as during both, the preliminary final figures, forecast a decline in real GNP during the next two quarters.

This would make six consecutive quarters of decline. The previous post-war record was the four quarters of falling real GNP ended in the 1953-54 and 1960 recessions.

Based on preliminary data, the Commerce official said in an interview that he foresees a 4 to 5 per cent decline in real GNP in the present quarter, followed a decline of 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of next year and the third quarter of another drop in the second quarter.

There was a decline of 2.1 per cent in the third quarter of this year following two consecutive quarters of decline.

However, Mr. Pate anticipated modest recovery in real growth in the third quarter of next year, the fourth quarter finally rising or surging ahead of the long-term real growth trend in economy of 4.3 per cent in the mid-quarter.

If the figures projected by Mr. Pate are at quarterly annual rates, there was a decline of 2.1 per cent in the third quarter of this year following two consecutive quarters of decline.

Mr. Pate, while not referring to some private economists' forecasts of a calamitous decline in real GNP, anticipates a year of little or no growth overall.

Commenting on the prospects inflation over the next year, Mr. Pate said he expects the rate of price increase to be half current levels.

Because that this was a general forecast not allied to any index, the official said even such a substantial decline would "not be good news."

Arabia Joins  
with U.S. Firms

Shipping Deal

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)—Mobil Arabia is setting up its tanker shipping concern in association with unit of Mobil Corp. and other partners, it announced here today by oil.

Its new concern, to be called Saudi Maritime Co. (Samarco), will be headquartered in Jiddah.

Owners are Saudi Prince Hammed bin Fahad bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and Jiddah, Mobil Marine Transportation Co., a Mobil subsidiary.

Fairfield International Ltd., subsidiary of Fairfield Maxwell New York.

An announcement, Mobil said concern is the first Saudi company with Saudi and interests.

Mobil said Samarco is aiming to take "prompt delivery" ships totaling about 600,000 deadweight tons and that plans to acquire a sizable number additional vessels in 1975 and thereafter.

oil



## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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(Continued from preceding page)																													
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2524 40% StBPlnt 2	13	.50	20	30	20	13	.50	20	30	20	13	.50	20	30	20	13	.50	20	30	20	13	.50	20	30	20	13	.50	20	30
2524 22% StBPlnt 2	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28	21	32	42	28
110 67% StCInd 2.00	3	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	4
474 41% StCInd 2.00	57	47	47	57	47	37	47	57	47	37	47	57	47	37	47	57	47	37	47	57	47	37	47	57	47	37	47	57	47
916 6 StCInd 1.34	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20	17	20	27	20
1014 8% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
1014 7% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
1014 8% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
1014 7% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
1014 7% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
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1014 7% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14	12	14	19	14
1014 7% StCInd 1.34	14	12	14	19	14	12																							

## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

## CROSSWORD

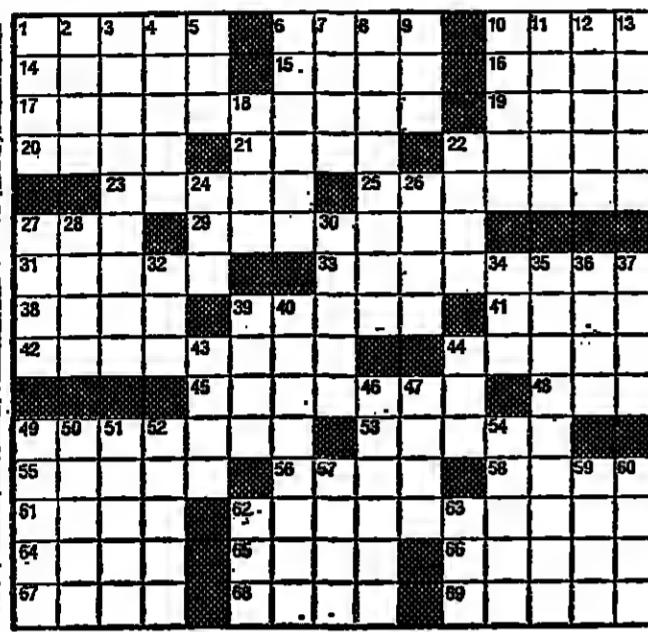
By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- Finland, to Fins
- Knife handle
- Word with gab or October
- Invalidate
- Tropical tree
- Apollo's mother
- Words for Faunefroy
- Czech river
- Tennis star
- Swing around
- Small, in France
- Swelling disease
- Sweden, to Swedes
- Women's
- Spanish coins
- Spinach-like plant
- Club or amice
- Colombian city
- Haze or night
- About
- Switzerland, to Romans
- Norway, to Norwegians
- Early Italian
- Blockhead
- Island near Borneo

**DOWN**

- Room in a casa
- Les Etats
- Efficient
- Muffed
- Faulty
- Greece, to old Greeks
- Ben Adhem
- English novelist C. S.
- Husing of radio
- Handbill
- Estonia, to Estonians
- Cartoonist William
- Rush hour
- Outstanding things
- River duck
- Sweetshop e.g.
- Aaron or Seaver,
- Whistler Sp.
- Berra
- Comb, as a horse
- O'Casey
- Author Seton
- Corners
- Motorists' rush hour bane
- Skating heroine
- Nuisance
- Immense
- Lomond or Katrine
- Dies
- French spa
- Roman 104
- Pasture sound
- Fill with delight
- Egg drinks
- bien
- Altair or Rigel
- Garment of ancient Greece
- Appraisals:
- Abbr.
- Born Fr.
- Italy, to Italians
- Roof piece
- Castle et al.
- Loosen
- "I'm a body — body..."
- Certain crime
- Native Mongolian
- Like some breakfast plates
- Parched
- Noun suffixes
- Win — nose
- Perform



## WEATHER

	O	F	O	F
ALGAE	5	Cloudy	MAID	10 50
AMSTERDAM	51	Overcast	MILAN	For
ANKARA	5	Snow	MOSCOW	Unavailable
ANTWERP	5	Cloudy	MUNICH	—
BERLITZ	51	Cloudy	NEW YORK	—
BELGRADE	3	Overcast	NICE	—
BERLIN	10	Cloudy	PARIS	—
BUDAPEST	12	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—
CAIRO	—	Unavailable	ROME	—
CASABLANCA	18	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—
COPENHAGEN	7	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—
COLOGNE SOL	12	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	—
DUBLIN	13	Rain	TUNIS	—
EDINBURGH	7	Rain	VIEENNA	—
FLORENCE	6	Fog	VIENNA	—
FRANKFURT	14	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—
GENEVA	9	Cloudy	ZURICH	—
MILANO	2	Cloudy		Overcast
ISTANBUL	12	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	12	Fog		
LIMA	12	Cloudy		
LONDON	12	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	14	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 7:00 GMT; others at 12:00 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 2, 1974

The net asset value quotations which are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (i) irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund... \$5.50  
(d) Am. Express Inv'l Fund... \$6.50  
(w) Apollo Fund... \$6.75  
(d) Apollo Fund... \$6.75  
(w) American Trust S.A. ... \$6.40  
(w) Australian Selection Fund... \$3.50

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGR. CORP.:  
(w) Fund of Australia... AU\$4.88  
(w) Prop. Bonds Fund... AU\$4.37  
(w) Inv'l Fund... AU\$4.45

BAKER, Julius & Co.:  
(d) Barndom... \$377.40  
(d) Combar... \$377.40  
(d) Stock... \$377.40  
(w) Broad & Wall Inv'l Fund... \$28.15  
(w) BrownInvest... \$11.00  
(w) Canadian Inv'l Fund... \$3.65  
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fund... \$3.65

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:  
(d) Capital Inv'l... \$10.62  
(w) Capital Italia S.A. ... \$6.32

(d) Capital Ventures... \$9.07

(d) Cleveland Offshore Fund... \$363.10

(d) Convert. Inv'l Corp... \$1.14

(d) Dreyfus Fund... \$2.97

(d) Dreyfus Fund... \$2.97

(d) Dreyfus Fund N.Y. ... \$1.14

(d) Dreyfus Fund N.Y. ... \$1.14

(d) Executive Fund of Canada... \$3.73

CREDIT SUISSE:  
(d) Capital Inv'l... \$95.70

(d) C. S. Fonds-Int'l... \$97.50

(d) Energisavor... \$97.25

(d) Europartner... \$954.00

(d) Crosby Fund S.A. ... \$4.18

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:  
(d) Capital Inv'l Fund... \$10.44

(d) G.I.B. Growth Fund... \$10.44

(w) Inv'l Fund... \$10.44

*In NFL Action***Dolphins Defeat Bengals, 24-3**

By Dave Brady

AMI, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The uni-oriented Miami Dolphins made Griese the highest-paid player in the sport. That would presumably top Joe Namath's \$250,000 annual salary.

Griese went to work on the Cincinnati defense and produced two touchdowns, on four-yard passes to running back Mercury Morris and tight end Jim Mandich.

Finally, rookie running back Ben Malone scored on a two-yard

to a new contract yesterday that owner Joe Robbie said may give Gries the highest-paid player in the sport. That would presumably top Joe Namath's \$250,000 annual salary.

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Finally, rookie running back Ben Malone scored on a two-yard

**Payless Cast in WFL Bowl**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3 (UPI).—To satisfy their fans, the Birmingham Americans agreed today to play in a World Football League's first World Bowl game Thursday night without back pay.

"We're going to play because people here in Birmingham are a champion," player representative Charlie Haraway said.

The Americans, who will meet the Florida Blazers in the FL championship game, refused to practice yesterday and had said they would not work out again until they were paid.

"We're about five game checks behind," Haraway said.

The Blazers reportedly have not been paid for their last games.

Haraway said that the players were waiting word from an owner Bill Putnam about their missing paychecks.

Team members of the World Football League franchise at about 45 minutes before calling coach Jack Gotta into a meeting and informing him of their decision.

One player said the walkout was held as a "power move"; another player said the protest was a team decision. Both players refused to be identified.

Allen Miller—WFL Players Association counselor—was contacted in Detroit and said that the walkout was a surprise to him. He said the brief walkout by the Americans' players was hasty, ill-advised and improper.

Several players said they want to play in the championship game but they also want the back-pay issue resolved.

**BA Spirits Team Suspends Caldwell in Unusual Action**

LOUIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Caldwell, a 10-year pro basketball veteran who has been an All-star in both leagues, was suspended indefinitely today by officials of St. Louis for "activities detrimental to the best interest...of professional sports."

The unusual action was announced in a terse statement from the club, which refused comment beyond a short, two-paragraph announcement.

Caldwell, 32, has been active in the American Basketball Players Association. It was reported that he was a key figure in the recent one-week suspension of Spirits' rookie center Marvin Barnes, who walked out on the club in a dispute over his contract.

Barnes disappeared while the club was in New York and later turned up in Dayton, Ohio, with agent Marshall Boyar, who has represented Caldwell in the past.

Caldwell has denied steering Barnes toward Boyar—saying only that, when Barnes came to him for advice on problems with his contract, Boyar was one of a number of men mentioned who would be able to help him.

Caldwell, who jumped to the ABA after starting with the National Basketball Association Hawks in St. Louis and Atlanta, was averaging 14.5 points a game and had 48 steals and 123 assists for the Spirits after starting all 26 of the team's games this year.

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CAUGHT—Miami's Paul Warfield (dark jersey) receives a pass and is immediately smothered by a trio of Cincinnati tacklers during Dolphins-Bengals contest in Miami.

**World Cup Ski Season Gets Under Way Today**

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The World Cup skiing season opens tomorrow in this Alpine village in southeastern France and, although almost all of last season's major winners are still racing, a change in the scoring rules has encouraged the rest by giving an advantage to the all-around skier—one who competes in both the downhill and the slalom events.

The International Skiing Federation has decided that additional World Cup points will go to the top 10 finishers in the combined disciplines at three of the season's meetings. There will be 14 meetings for men and 12 for women through March.

The change is designed to punish a specialist such as Piero Gros of Italy, who won the World Cup last season without ever competing in a downhill race. By accumulating points in two thirds of the events, the slalom specialists dominate the title chase.

Now, presumably, somebody like David Zwilling of Austria, the world downhill champion but a competitor in the slaloms as well, could win enough points in the three special-scoring meetings to defeat Gros. The champion is aware of this and has said that he will compete in the downhill races.

## More All-Arounders

Now is the time Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, Hans Hinterseer of Austria and Christian Neureuther of West Germany, all slalom specialists, have also announced they will enter the downhill.

"I guess there is no other way to approach the World Cup than to compete in all three events," Hinterseer said.

If the men's championship is considered to be wide open, the women's championship is not. Annemarie Pröll-Moser of Austria, at 21 the winner of the World Cup for the last four seasons, is back and is not likely to be affected by the rules change.

The premier women's downhill racer—she has lost only once in the last two seasons, when she finished second to Klein Nelson in the United States last Jan. 13—Pröll is also formidable in the slaloms.

Her main competition is expected to be Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Christa Zechnicker of West Germany, Fabienne Serrat of France, Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, Elisabeth Clifford of Canada, Wiltrud Drexel and Monika Kaserer of Austria and Nelson.

## Championship Form

Pröll demonstrated her championship form this morning during timed practice runs over trails covered with hard snow. She finished the first run in one minute, 26 seconds and 88/100ths of a second, the second run in 1:29.21.

Nelson won the first run in 1:26.73 and finished the second in 1:29.60. No other woman broke 1:27 in the first run, which was the only one taken seriously today.

Among the national teams, Austria is the defending champion and is expected to repeat without much trouble. West Germany, Italy and Switzerland are likely to provide most of the competition, while the French women's team stronger than usual and the U.S. team a possible surprise.

## Mets Trade McGraw

**White Sox Send Allen to Braves for Cash**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Dick Allen was sent by the Chicago White Sox to Atlanta yesterday and, at \$250,000 a year, is expected to quickly become, while New York Mets' relief ace Tim McGraw figured in another six-player swap with the Philadelphia Phillies.

Allen and McGraw were the central figures in baseball's first sign of dealing at the week-long winter meeting here.

Allen, 32, baseball's highest paid player and the American League home-run leader this season, moved to his fifth major league club when he was dealt by the White Sox to the Braves for cash and a player to be named later.

McGraw, 30, who popularized the Mets' 1973 pennant drive rallying cry, "Ya gotta believe," went to Philadelphia along with outfielders Don Hahn and Dave Schenck in exchange for centerfielder Del Unser, relief pitcher Mac Starks and rookie catcher John Stearns.

"We traded Allen because, when he failed to formally retire, he violated his contract," explained White Sox General Manager Roland Hemond. "By doing that, he let us down."

Atlanta becomes the fifth stopping place for Allen in his stormy, 11-year major-league career. But Braves' manager Clyde King was not immediately concerned with the slugger's reputation.

"I managed Hank Aaron and Willie Mays—both players with great abilities," King said, "and I don't anticipate any trouble with Allen."

I treat all my players equally and I don't want to make a big deal of this. If I felt he was going to be a problem, I wouldn't have gotten him. I'm certainly not

going to try to change Dick Allen after all these years."

The Braves don't expect any problem about Allen reporting, especially since the first baseman, who hit 32 homers in 1974, was quoted recently as saying, "I'll play anywhere, even in Jenkins town (Pa.)."

McGraw, baseball's highest paid reliever at \$90,000, fills the Phillips' bullpen needs.

"It's a known fact we needed help in the bullpen," Phillies' manager Danny Ozark said. "Mc-

Graw is the key for us."

The Met, meanwhile, came to the meetings with the avowed purpose of landing a centerfielder.

In the 30-year-old Unser, who hit .286 with 11 homers and 61 RBIs this past year, they are getting their first all-around per-

former at that position since the departure of Tommie Agee in 1972.

"We wanted to get a lefthander

in return for McGraw," McDonald said, "and our reports on Stearns say he's another Jerry Grote."

In Unser, we think we are getting a real good defensive

centerfielder," Met's General Manager Joe McDonald acknowledged.

"We hated to give up Tug, but

to get you gotta give."

Hahn, 26, a defensive specialist,

hit .261 with little power as the

Mets' primary centerfielder this

season, while Schenck, 26, hit only

.205 slugging back and forth to

Tidewater.

The 23-year-old Stearns, the

Phillies' No. 1 draft selection in

June 1973, hit .343 and .367 with

two minor league teams in 1974

and is considered a bright future

prospect. Stearns, 23, after appear-

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top reliever in 1973, slumped to

.233 this year with a 5.01 ERA.

The key to this is the

Phillies' need for a lefthander

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